

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 1st March, 1883.

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GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 24th

Circulation,  
440 copies.

Local self-government.

February, writing from Gorakhpur,

states that natives cannot be too careful in performing the duties which are to be entrusted to them in connection with local self-government. They should remember that the scheme has many opponents. If it failed, Lord Ripon's Government would be brought into disrepute, and we would be condemned as quite unfit for the management of our affairs. As regards the selection of members of the municipal committee in any town, first the number of members should be determined, and then the town should be divided into an equal number of wards. The zamindārs, lambardārs and other respectable persons living in

each ward should be invited to some place and required to nominate respectable and educated members for their respective wards. The Collector should publish a list of the nominated members throughout the town, in order to ascertain whether the people are satisfied with the selections. If any objection is urged against the nominated member for any ward, the matter should be decided by the members themselves in accordance with the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants of that ward. The president should be selected at a general meeting. Every municipal committee should publish proceedings of its meetings, in order that the public may have an opportunity of criticising them. It would be a good thing if a public association were established at every place to bring the wants of the people to the notice of the municipal committee. There are many municipal committees which hold their meetings at the Collector's office, at his house, or at a hired house. Every committee should have a hall of its own.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Sahas* (Allahabad), of the 27th February, in continuation of its article on the state of things in the North-Western Provinces (*vide page 139* of the Selections from Vernacular Newspapers for the week ending the 15th February, 1883), proceeds to remark that in Bengal the permanent settlement is in vogue. The landlords take interest in the welfare of their tenants, and have even established schools for the education of the sons of the latter. In these provinces the settlement is temporary. There is no friendly feeling between the landholders and the cultivators, and litigation between them prevails to a large degree. The only care of the former is to fleece the latter to their hearts' content. Lands are generally rackrented, and disturbances are also very frequent. Landlords can oppress their tenants with perfect impunity. There are many small zamindars in these provinces. Some zamindars instigate litigation among cultivators and then make it a means of extorting money from them. In short, the condition of the

agricultural classes in these provinces is very unsatisfactory. The state of towns in these provinces, so far as regards sanitary arrangements, is, so bad that municipal administration may be said to be practically non-existent. The roads are in such a neglected state that, if a little strong wind blows even in the cold weather, the people are put to great inconvenience from the dust. The streets and bye-lanes are generally very filthy, and after a heavy fall of rain in the rains they present the appearance of small streams for some hours, and the current is so strong that it carries everything before it. But it is a matter of satisfaction that zealous strangers, who take deep interest in municipal affairs, have now begun to be admitted to municipal committees, and it is to be hoped that municipal administration will gradually improve.

A correspondent of the *Mahr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, states that at those places where the chaukidari tax is levied the

The assessment of the chaukidári tax February, states that at those places where the chaukidari tax is levied the tax is assessed by the village-headmen. If any person files an objection, the objection is forwarded to the headmen for enquiry and report. This practice is very objectionable. Obviously it is not to be expected that the assessors should change their own opinion. Such objections should be enquired into and decided by the officers themselves.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 24th February, referring to the remarks made by the Pioneer, in its issue of the 21st Febr-

uary, on the subject of child-marriage among the Hindus, observes that there is no doubt that the custom is a great evil and deserves to be put down by the law. But it would seem that times are not yet ripe for the application of legislative remedy. As education and civilization have made but little progress among the people, there is reason to fear that a marriage law may lead to a great deal of crime. The Government should first call for the opinions of the leaders of the Hindu community as to the maxims on which child-marriage

is based. There are already men among the Hindus who condemn child-marriage and advocate the re-marriage of widows, but their number is very small.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 25th February, states that

The assault committed on Lieutenant Alexander at Benares by villagers. since the *Pioneer* has been removed from under the management of Mr.

A. P. Sinnett, the writings of that journal have again been marked with prejudice and partiality. The new editor necessarily conducts the paper in accordance with the thoughts and feelings of the proprietors of it. Our contemporary has expressed unfavourable views about the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. Had the paper been in the hands of Mr. Sinnett, he would have strongly supported the Bill, and silenced the mouths of European Civilians. Just look at the one-sided version given by our contemporary of an unfortunate incident that recently occurred at Chandauli in Benares. It says that, when Lieutenant Alexander was engaged in shooting in the neighbourhood of Mughal Sarai, the villagers committed a serious assault on him without provocation, because the severe punishment that is usually inflicted on European soldiers who shoot natives in self-defence has induced villagers to believe that no sportsman will now dare to defend himself! Our contemporary's statement is utterly false. We have heard that Lieutenant Alexander seized a village woman and attempted to commit an outrage. As soon as the villagers heard her cries, they ran to the spot and gave him a slight beating in a state of excitement. Hence it will be perceived that he highly deserved the chastisement he received. Had he been a native, he would have been killed then and there. The *Pioneer* must remember that our countrymen are very jealous of the chastity of their women. They never resist Europeans except when the latter attempt to violate their women. It would seem that our contemporary does not like to see European soldiers severely punished for shooting natives like beasts of prey.

( 181 )

The *Asháatu-l-Sunnat\** (Lahore), for December, 1882 Circulation,  
The release of the Wahábi (received on the 28th February), in 300 copies.

prisoners. commenting on the release of Wahábi  
prisoners, remarks that those Indian Musalmáns who are  
popularly called Wahábís repudiate that title as a misnomer.  
That term usually means a follower of Abdú-l-Waháb of  
Nejed in Arabia, but they are by no means his followers and  
even condemn his tenets. They follow the Qurán and the  
Hadís (the traditional sayings of Muhammad), and would call  
themselves *Ahl-i-Hadís*, i.e., the followers of the *Hadís*.  
However, as the Government has applied the appellation of  
Wahábís to them in its Resolution in question, we will also call  
them by that name in this article. The release of the Wahábi  
prisoners is due to several causes:—(1) The release of the  
prisoners ought to be principally attributed to the magnani-  
mity, the mercy, and wisdom of Lord Ripon. The enquiries  
made by His Lordship as to the conduct of the prisoners and  
their relatives through the Bengal and Panjab Governments  
convinced him that no danger could be apprehended from  
them, and therefore he did not consider it necessary to detain  
the prisoners in custody any more. (2) Dr. Hunter's pam-  
phlet on Indian Musalmáns and the writings of some other  
Englishmen, not well acquainted with the tenets of Islám, created  
false doubts in the mind of Government about the loyalty of  
Musalmáns. Now it would seem that the mind of Govern-  
ment has been disabused. The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khán  
was the first to give an answer to Dr. Hunter's attack. His  
brochure, which was printed at London, was very widely  
circulated. The *Antiquary* of Bombay and the *Civil and  
Military Gazette* of Lahore also defended the loyalty of  
Muhammadans. The *Asháatu-l-Sunnat* also published some  
articles on the subject. The fact of the matter is that those  
Musalmáns of the Wahábi or any other sect who ever  
committed any act against Government were always actuated

\* A monthly journal published by one Maulvi Muhammed Hussain, a  
member of the *Ahl-i-Hadís* sect of Musalmáns, under the motto "Truth for Believing".

by private and interested motives, just as Maclean, who made an attempt on the life of Her Majesty, was. (3) The immediate cause of the release of the prisoners is a petition, forwarded by the wife of Maulvi Abdul-l-Rahim, one of the prisoners, to the Government of India on the 11th April, 1881, praying for his release. This petition led to an enquiry being instituted into the conduct of the prisoners or their relatives. Their conduct was found to be satisfactory, and consequently it was decided to set all of them at large. The editor here gives a list of the prisoners and also of their male relatives. In the case of the latter the editor also shows how each of them is employed at present, and proceeds to remark that it will be observed that the male relatives of the prisoners are all pursuing honest professions, and are engaged in promoting their worldly interests. The release of the prisoners will greatly tend to increase the loyalty of the Musalmans towards Government. But it is to be regretted that the Supreme Government has declared in its Resolution that the prisoners are to be subject to police supervision, and to such other restrictions as to residence as the Local Government may deem proper to impose. The exercise of any control by the police is not only quite unnecessary, but will prove very harassing to the prisoners. When the Government has been convinced of their good conduct, there seems to be no reason why they should be made subject to police control. Moreover, it should be observed that all of them except Maulvi Abdul Rahim are men of no influence and position. As regards Maulvi Abdul Rahim himself, he was convicted on mere suspicion. In 1878 Lord Lytton released two Wahabi prisoners, named Amir Khan and Ibrahim Mandal, without imposing any such restrictions. Under these circumstances, it is to be hoped that Lord Ripon will withdraw the restrictions. However, if Government does not fully trust the prisoners, it may itself secretly watch their proceedings. The editor is glad to state that the Muhammadan Association of Lahore

has resolved to forward addresses to the Panjab Government and the Supreme Government, thanking them for the release of the prisoners, and hopes that the Muhammadan Associations of other places will follow suit.

A correspondent of the *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 26th

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The treatment of convicts, belonging to the higher classes of the people, in jails. February, states that Christian prisoners receive much better treatment at Indian jails than ordinary

convicts. They are not loaded with irons, they are allowed beds and better food, and have also other indulgences shown to them. Native prisoners, belonging to the higher classes of the community, should be treated in the same way. The editor expresses his concurrence with the views of his correspondent, and hopes Lord Ripon will take the matter into consideration.

The *Bhárat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 23rd February,

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The prevalence of the use of *madak* and *chandī*. states that it appears from the last Panjab. Administration Report that

*madak* and *chandī* are largely smoked by the people in that province. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar says that the use of these drugs impairs the health of the consumer and makes him idle and unfit for work. The use of these vile drugs is also very prevalent in the North-Western Provinces, and it behoves the Local Government to adopt some measures to check it.

#### LEGISLATION.

The *Benares Gazette*, of the 25th February, states that

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill. Anglo-Indian contemporaries generally strongly condemn the proposed extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans. It is feared that Government may yield to this opposition and give up the idea. The editor here briefly quotes the opinions of the Government of the N.-W. P. and Oudh, Mr. Dutheil, Mr. A. P. Howell, the Commissioner of Berar, and two Deputy Commissioners of that province, and remarks

that it would seem that almost all persons have assumed that one of the opposite parties will be always a native, and talk of the prejudice, the race feeling and the partiality of Native Magistrates. This shows that they are all agreed that Native Magistrates will be able to hold the scales evenly in cases in which only Europeans are concerned. But if they are able to decide the cases of Europeans with impartiality, we do not see why they will not be able to decide cases in which both Europeans and natives are concerned with impartiality. If natives urged the same objection against European Magistrates that has been urged by Europeans against Native Magistrates, Government would be exposed to great difficulty in making special arrangements for the trial of cases between Europeans and natives. In fact a commission, consisting equally of European and Native Magistrates, would have to be appointed for the decision of all such cases. Mr. Howell contends that, just as native women are exempted from appearing in Court, Europeans may be allowed the privilege of being tried by their own countrymen. His contention is quite untenable. The maxim of the English law that a man must be tried by his peers does not refer to the judge, but to the jury. It does not mean that a European criminal must be tried by a European judge, but by jurors who are men of the same position. Accordingly in England, when an artizan is tried, artizans sit on the jury. The exemption of native women from attendance in Court is due not to custom alone, but also to religious prejudices.

Circulation,  
450 copies.

The *Rasbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 22nd February, in commenting on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, observes that

The same.  
Lord Ripon's Government has introduced many important reforms; but the measure in question, if passed, will be regarded as one of its greatest acts. The disability, under which Native Magistrates labour at present, is based on an invidious distinction of race. It is a great slur on the ability and impartiality of Native Magistrates, and leads natives to

imagine that European Magistrates show undue indulgence to European criminals. It is to be regretted that the Anglo-Indian Press is generally opposed to the measure, but we hope that Lord Ripon's Government will not be deterred from carrying out such a necessary reform. Natives should send addresses to the Supreme Government in support of the proposal from all parts of the country.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnor), of the 22nd February, states that it is well known that the Emperor

*The same.* Akbar granted equal rights and privileges to all classes of his subjects, and consequently his rule was very popular. Aurangzeb pursued a different policy, and alienated all Hindús from him. The result was that his death was followed by a general rebellion throughout the Mughal empire. It is to be regretted that, although Her Majesty declared in her proclamation of 1858 that no distinction of creed or colour would be recognised, European officers continue to make invidious distinctions between natives and Europeans. They do not show the same indulgence even to a native of rank and position as they do to an ordinary European. The recognition of a race distinction is a great blot on British rule. The *Times* says that the extension of the jurisdiction of Native Magistrates over Europeans will have the effect of driving away British capital and British capitalists from the mufassil! Our contemporary also states that if Lord Ripon is bent on removing all anomalies, all Europeans had better leave India with bag and baggage! We were hitherto under the impression that English journals were just and unprejudiced, but the conduct of the *Times* has shaken this belief. If our contemporary reflected over the matter calmly and dispassionately, it would be at once convinced of the wisdom of the measure.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st February, contains a picture in which Lord Ripon is represented as presenting Native Magis-

Circulation,  
100 copies.

*The same.*

Circulation.  
310 copies.

brates with a bunch of flowers called "New powers." The Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert stands behind Lord Ripon and asks the English editors, who are wailing and crying, to be silent.

## NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,  
320 copies.

**The Sádiq-i-Akhbár** (Baháwalpur), of the 22nd February, states that the attack made on the Nawáb of Baháwalpur by the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

The Nawáb of Baháwalpur and the *Civil and Military Gazette*. Mehdi Khán, ex-Vazir, is quite unjust. Mehdi Khán had created widespread discontent in the State by his improper proceedings. The Nawáb reported the matter to the Panjáb Government, and expressed his dissatisfaction with his work. But before any orders were issued by the Panjáb Government, the ex-Vazir sent in his resignation and left Baháwalpur without the permission of the Nawáb. The Nawáb has received a sound English education, and is still fond of reading good English authors. He is not so foolish as to desire to get rid of those able officers, whose services have been lent to him by the Panjáb Government, under the evil advice of his scheming courtiers. If he really had had such a desire, he would not have asked that Government to send him another man in place of Mehdi Khán. He always showed great indulgence to the ex-Vazir. Mehdi Khán had the audacity to reinstate some men whom the Nawáb had dismissed, but still the Nawáb remained silent. The Nawáb is not extravagant, and takes a deep interest in the administration. (The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st February, publishes a communicated article, in which the writer refers to some of the improper proceedings of Mehdi Khán. The editor advises the Panjáb Government to hush up the matter and not to make a thorough enquiry, lest evil results may follow.)

Circulation,  
310 copies.

**The Delhi Punch** (Lahore), of the 21st February, states that the editor of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* has received great pecuniary aid from Mehdi Khán, the ex-Vazir of

Mehdi Khán, the ex Vazir  
of Baháwalpur, and the  
*Rahbar-i-Hind*.

Baháwalpur, and this is the reason why he is always ready to defend him. It will be remembered that, when he was tahsildár at Amritsar and accepted *tambol* (presents) from the people on the occasion of a marriage in his family and was rebuked for it by the Panjáb Government, the *Rahbar-i-Hind* strongly defended his conduct. Formerly it was accustomed to make severe attacks on the Kashmir State, but now it loses no opportunity of praising that State. The fact of the matter is that the editor of that paper is actuated by selfish motives in his writings.

The *Akhbár-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 21st February, severely takes the *Civil and Military Gazette* to task for the charges brought by it against the Kashmir State in connection with the death of Mr. Johnson. As regards the charge of poisoning, the *Akhbár-i-Am* remarks that the State had nothing to gain by his death, but, on the contrary, it has suffered great loss. He was governor of Ladakh for the last twelve years, but he rendered no account of the income and expenditure of the province to the State. He misappropriated a great deal of money, and greatly oppressed the people. He remitted lakhs of rupees to his home during his tenure of office. This is a clear proof of his dishonesty. His death has prevented the State from realizing from him the money he had misappropriated and from censuring him for his tyranny and oppression. The *post-mortem* examination held at Lahore has clearly proved that he was not poisoned.

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 24th February, urges that Sir Sálár Jang's eldest son, Lyáqut Ali Khán, should be appointed Regent in his place. He would be sure to maintain the excellent system of administration established by his father. Moreover, his appointment would mitigate the grief of the friends and relations of the late Regent. True, he is a young and inexperienced man, but his father

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The appointment of Sir Sálár Jang's son in his place.

was appointed Vazir at a still earlier age. He has received his education from able European tutors, and has been brought up under the eye of his father. If the management of affairs were entrusted to any man of the old school, we are afraid the present system of administration would be entirely destroyed. We are glad to see that the Government of India has deputed Sir Steuart Bayley to settle the matter. Fortunately for the State the present Resident at Haidarábád is also a very good man. (The *Anjuman-i-Punjáb* (Lahore), of the 24th February, is also of opinion that Sir Sálár Jang's son should be appointed in his place.)

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Haidarábád, states that it is notorious that there were two rival factions at Haidarábád, one of which was in favour of Sir Sálár Jang and the other was opposed to him. A very general idea prevails there that he has been poisoned. The Nizám and the Resident should have made an enquiry as to the cause of his death. Their silence has created strong suspicions in the minds of the people. It is surprising that, when the Nizám's tutor, Maulvi Mehdwi, was murdered by the Patháns a short time ago, his anger knew no bounds, but that he has not deemed it necessary to make any enquiry as to the cause of the late Regent's death. The silence of the Government and the Nizám induces the people to imagine that persons of high position are implicated in the affair. Had any British Resident died under such suspicious circumstances, there is no doubt that the whole Baroda drama would have been reacted.

The same paper states that the Mahárájá of Kashmír has appointed a commission to consider the claims brought forward by Mr. Johnson's son against the Mahárájá of Kashmír. The claims are simply absurd. Some of them are as follows :—  
 (1) The Díwán had verbally told Mr. Johnson that he would be paid at the same rate as Babu Nilamber, and therefore his

pay should be paid at that rate ! (2) Mr. Johnson went on tour in the country on certain occasions, and therefore he was entitled to a travelling allowance, even though the State had not promised him any travelling allowance ! (3) Over a lakh of rupees worth of property was stolen from Mr. Johnson's house at Ladakh. Although Mr. Johnson himself was Governor of Ladakh at the time, the State should pay him the value of the stolen property !

## POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahábád), of the 26th February,

Circulation,  
700 copies.

Natives not allowed to enter the money-order office at the General Post-office at Allahábád with their shoes on.

complains that natives are not allowed to enter the room, where money-orders are cashed at the General Post-office at Allahabad, with their shoes on, although there is no carpet in the room. This restriction is quite unnecessary and unjust. It causes a great deal of inconvenience to the people, and they also run the risk of losing their shoes in leaving them at the door.

A correspondent of the same paper states that at all other

The examination of tickets at the railway station at Agra.

railway stations tickets are generally examined after the passengers have taken their seats in the railway car-

riages, but at the East India Railway station at Agra a different practice is in vogue. When all the passengers have booked themselves, they are ordered to go and take their seats. In going to the carriages they are made to pass through a narrow door one by one, and a railway clerk examines the tickets as they pass. As the examination of tickets begins a short time before the departure of the train, and the passengers are allowed to pass through the door one by one, there is a great rush towards the door at the time, and the confusion that ensues may be better imagined than described. The children begin to cry from pressure, and persons of bad character intentionally push women. The rush affords pick-

pockets a good opportunity of plying their vile trade. This objectionable system of the examination of tickets should be stopped, and the same system that prevails at other stations should be adopted at the Agra station.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
140 copies.

*The Khair Khwáh-i-Álum* (Delhi), of the 24th February, referring to the monthly journal called the *Voice of India*, recently started at Bombay to give greater publicity to the opinions of the native press, expresses satisfaction at the scheme, but regrets to state that the first number chiefly consists of extracts from native papers printed in English. Some extracts are also to be found from one or two vernacular papers of Bombay. The *Voice of India* should more largely publish extracts from vernacular papers of all provinces, and should be published weekly or fortnightly. Many extracts will lose their interest and utility if they are published after one month. It is necessary that such a journal should be started in every province. (*The Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore), of the 24th February, states that the get-up of the *Voice of India* is all that could be desired. The first number contains important extracts from native papers of Bombay, Madras, and Bengal, but it is to be regretted that not a single extract has been made from the vernacular papers of the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The *Voice of India* should also publish extracts from the vernacular papers of these provinces. If it does this, the Government may abolish the office of Government Reporter on the vernacular press.)

Circulation,  
440 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st February, writing from Haidarábád, states that it appears from a notice published in the *Masharu-l-Ajjáib* of Madras that the King of Persia desires that native editors should regularly send copies of their papers to him. It is his object to have translations of extracts from native papers made into Persian

and published in a Persian newspaper, in order that he and his subjects may be able to obtain information about the state of things in this country. He is deserving of great praise for adopting such measures for the benefit of his people. May he long live and rule with success.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahábád), of the 26th February,

Circulation,  
700 copies.

The alleged misconduct  
of a chaukidár at Allah-  
ábád.

in its local news column, complains that on the 22nd idem, at noon, a chaukidár, name Badri, asked a villager, who carried a walking-stick, to surrender his stick or to give him something. The villager surrendered his stick and went his way. A man of the Ahir caste remonstrated with the chaukidár for his illegal act. On this the latter gave him a slap on the face and took the stick to the police-station. Obviously such ignorant chaukidárs do no good to the people, but, on the contrary, oppress them.

A correspondent of the *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 21st

Circulation,  
310 copies.

The Paper Mill Company,  
Lucknow.

February, writing from Tonk, makes some complaints about the Paper Mill

Company of Lucknow. It would seem that the writer is a shareholder in the company. The writer states that, when the establishment of the mill was projected, Munshi Nawal Kishor, the proprietor of the *Oudh Akhbár*, repeatedly published articles in that paper holding out prospects of a dividend at 40 per cent. These high hopes induced even many poor persons to invest their small capital in the speculation. Now the manager of the mill has declared a dividend at 8 annas per cent. for three months! It appears that the men employed at the mill are all friends and relatives of the manager of the mill, and are over-paid. The Government should take the projectors to task for deceiving the public by publishing false prospectuses, and compel them to buy the shares of poorer shareholders at par, to save them from loss, or it should itself purchase the whole business at cost price.

Circulation.  
196 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Agra Akhbar*, of the 21st February, states that a fire broke out in a shop at Bindaganj at Agra on the night of the 16th idem. When the fire was only kindling, the people asked the four police constables who were present at the spot at the time to procure water, but the constables wasted time, and the fire burst out into a flame in twenty minutes. They could have easily fetched some vessels of water from the police-station at Mansur Khán-ki-Guzri, which was situated very near the scene of action, and extinguished the fire. Water was obtained when it was too late. All the articles in the shop were burnt to ashes, and even the building was damaged by the fire.

**LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.**

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
1	Afzal-i-Hind	Jallandhar	Urdū	Weekly	Barkat Ali	1883.	Febby. 25th	182 copies.
2	Afzal-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divān Būtā Singh,	"	" 26th & 28th	" 550 "
3	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maulā Bakhsh	"	" respectively.	"
4	Ahsan-i-Akhbar	Amrohā	Ditto	Ditto	Abu-l-Hassan	1883.	25th & 1st	196 "
5	Ajma-i-Sikanderi	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	March res-	"
6	Aina-i-Tahqiq	Saiyidpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammed Yusuf,	15th	28th	84 "
7	Ain-i-Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Febby. 2nd, &	"	"	70 "
8	Akhbar-i-Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Dilswar Ali	25th Febby.	26th	250 "
9	Akhbar-i-Am	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain	5th & 19th	"	100 "
10	Amanat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdū	Bi-weekly	Khan.	" 23rd & 27th	" 23rd & 1st	100 "
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Alligarh	Urdū-Eng-	Bi-weekly	Mukand Ram	March res-	27th	100 "
12	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Fakhrul-din	pectively.	"	100 "
13	Anwār-i-Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Gulab Rao	26th & 27th	24th	180 "
						" March res-	"	230 "
						pectively.		
						26th		1,800 "
						"		84 "
						" 24th & 27th		299 copies (in-
						"		cluding 68 co-
						"		pies taken by
						"		Govt.)
						"		425 copies (in-
						"		cluding 200
						"		copies taken
						"		by Govt.)
						"		230 copies.

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF PROSPECT.	CIRCULATION.
14	Ahsanul-Sunnat	Lahore	Urdū	Monthly	Muhammad Hussain,	For the month of Feby. 28th	... 300 copies.	
15	Ishraful-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly, Mirzā Khan	December.	" 24th	... 110 "	
16	Benares Gazette	Bensares	Ditto	Weekly	... Feby. 21st	" 28th	... 250 "	
17	Bharat Bandhu	Alligarh	Hindi-Eng-	Ditto	... Ashraf Ali	" 25th	... 125 "	
			lish.		... Totá Rám	" 28th	... 125 "	
18	Bharati Vilas	Agré	Hindi	Tri-monthly, Bhagwan Dás	... 25th	" 27th	... 125 "	
19	Dabubai-i-Qaisar	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	... Thakur Prasad	" 24th	... 225 "	
20	Dakhla-i-Sikandari	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Hussain,	" 26th	... 390 "	
21	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	... Fazlul-din	" 21st	... 310 "	
22	Desh Upkarak	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Ditto	" 24th	... 310 "	
23	Groove Gazette	Buland-shahr.	Ditto	Ditto	... Ganga Sahai	" 26th	... 40 "	
						" March 1st	... 40 "	
24	Guruwali Akhbar	Lahore	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 24th	... 300 "	
25	Gyan Pradhyni Patrika	Ditto	Hindi	Monthly	Nabin Chander Rai, For the month of Jany.	" 23rd	... 200 "	
26	Islam	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Alimu-l-Din	Feby. 23rd	... 25th	... 330 "
27	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdú,	Bi-weekly	... Mahabir Prasad	" 21st & 24th	... 24th & 27th	... 180 "
							respectively.	
28	Jalwa-i-Tur	Urdū	Weekly	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 27th	... 90 "	
29	Jam-i-Jamshed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	... Jamshed Ali	" March 1st	... 150 "	
30	Kashif Patrika	Bensares	Hindi-Urdú,	Ditto	... Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 28th	... 645 copies (In- cluding 668 copies taken by Govt.)	

31	<i>Kaukab-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdū	... Bi-monthly, more.	Revd. J. H. Mess-	"	341	... 341 copies.
32	<i>Kavi Vachan Sughd</i> , Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	"	12th	... 350	"
33	<i>Khair Khwadh-i-Alam</i> , Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	Mir Hasan	"	24th	... 140	"
34	<i>Khair Khwadh-i-Pan-Gujran-</i> <i>wala.</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	"	20th	... 600	"
35	<i>Jub. Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Jawwād Ali	"	23rd & 24th	440 copies (in- cluding 60 copies taken by Govt.)	"
36	<i>Kul Shabd-i-Samād</i> . Aligarh	... Aligarh	Hindi-Urdū	Monthly	... For the month of Māgh.	25th	... 341	"
37	<i>Lama-i-Nur</i>	Jaunpur	Urdū	Hafiz Abdullah	Feby. 25th	"	50	50 copies.
38	<i>Laurence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Abdul Samad Khan	" 21st	"	185	"
39	<i>Loyal Gazette</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	" 24th	"	250	"
40	<i>Lyon's Gazette</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Bulaqī Dās	" "	"	250	"
41	<i>Madrasi Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdū	Gobardhan Dās	19th	"	23rd	"
42	<i>Mada-i-Nur</i>	Cawnpore	Urdu	Nabi Baksh	23rd	"	100	"
43	<i>Mālik-i-Nur</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tasadduq Hussain	24th	"	40	"
44	<i>Madelar-i-Ziriat</i>	Meerut	Hindi-Urdū	Muqarrab Hussain	" "	"	823 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govt.)	"
45	<i>Meerut Alhār</i>	Ditto	Urdū	Karim-i-dia	17th & 24th	"	28th	"
46	<i>Mitr-i-Doratkhāden</i> ,	Delhi	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	" 16th & 24th	"	23rd & 1st	180 copies.
47	<i>Mir-i-Mirros</i>	Bijnor	Weekly	" Karim-i-dia	March res- pectively.	"	March 1st	"
48	<i>Mitra Vilas</i>	Lahore	Ditto	" Nusrat Ali	25th	"	250	"
49	<i>Mir-i-Qasida</i>	Meerut	Hindi	Ditto	26th	"	Feb'y. 24th	"
50	<i>Muntaz-i-Alabir</i>	"	Urdū	Ditto	20th	"	27th	"
51	<i>Municipal Guide</i>	"	Bara Banki	Ditto	24th	"	23rd	"
52	<i>Murid-i-Kuhnsi</i>	Agra	Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	15th	"	75	"
		Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Shyam Narayan	"	27th	500

List of Books Received (Continued)

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

(( 19 ))

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	Name of Publisher.	Date of PAPER.	Date of EXAMINER.	COLLATION.
53	Najm-i-Alkber	Etawah	Urdu	Weekly	Rúhu-Illah Khán	Feby. 24th	Feby. 25th	159 copies.
54	Najm-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pratáp Krishna	" 20th	" 25th	130 "
55	Nazm-i-Agha	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jatína Dá	" 22d & 28th	" 1st	325 "
56	Nazm-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihari Lal	20th	24th	99 "
57	Nur Afshān	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. E. M. Wherry,	" 22nd	" 22d	593 "
58	Nur-i-Buddus	Biddu	Ditto	Ditto	Anjhd Hussain	"	" 25th	250 "
59	Nurul-Zibar	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Roshan Lal	March 1st	March 1st	131 copies (in- cluding 49 copies taken by Govt.)
60	Nar-i-Anwār	Cawnpore,	Weekly	Basdeo Bhaskar	Mohammed Yaqub,	Feby. 24th	Feby. 24th	349 copies.
61	Nuzhat-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	" Nusrat Ali	" 16th & 24th	" 1st & 1st	180 "
62	Nyaya-Sudhā	Hardá	Marathi-Eng-	Ditto	Shoo Praśad	28th	March 1st	400 "
63	Oakh Akhbar	Lucknow,	fish.	Daily	"	" 23rd to 1st Feby.	March respec- tively.	620 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
64	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Urdu	Basdeo Bhaskar	"	28th	March 1st	450 copies.
65	Punjabi Akhbar	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Ditto	"	20th & 24th	" 23rd & 26th	250 "
						" 21st & 24th	" 24th & 26th	respectively.

66	Panjab Punch	... Ditto ...	Weekly Ditto	" Firozu-l-Din Rikhi Kesh	... " 17th 26th	... " 23rd March 1st	150
67	Patiala Akhbar	... Patials ...	Ditto	" Dewaki Nandan Ganeshi Lal	... " 20th	... " 26th Feby. 26th	300
68	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	" Diwan Chand	... " 27th	... " 24th	700
69	Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut ...	Urdu	" Nadir Ali Shah	... " 26th	... " 23rd & 27th	70
70	Rajah-i-A'm	Sialkot ...	Ditto	" 24th	... " 27th	... " 23rd & 27th	600
71	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore ...	Ditto	" 22nd &	... " 26th	... " 23rd & 27th	450
72	Rashtriya Patrika	Ratlam ...	Hindi and Weekly Urdu.	" 15th	... " 25th	... " respectively.	400
73	Reformer	Lahore ...	Ditto	" Muhammad Abdur-l- Haq.	... " 25th	... " 25th	400
74	Bolik Akhbar	Delhi ...	Ditto	" Nathu Ram	... " 26th	... " 26th	700
75	Riyaz-i-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	" Maha Narayan	... " 24th	... " 26th	140
76	Sadhu Kapurthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	" Nizam Ahmad	... " 25th	... " 27th	275
77	Sadiq-i-Akhbar	Bhawali- pur.	Ditto	" Sharfu-l-din	... " 24th	... " 26th	120
78	Sahas	Allahabad,	Ditto	" Abdur-l-Quds	... " 22nd	... " 22nd	320
79	Saiyad Kitab Sudha- kar.	Udaipur ...	Ditto	" Rajni Kant Basu	... " 26th	... " 28th	300
80	Shahzadi-Hind	Meerut ...	Ditto	" Baushi Dhar	... " 19th	... " 24th	200
81	Shohk-i-Oudh	Lucknow,	Ditto	" Tri-monthly, Weekly	... Ahmad Hussain	... " 23rd	120
82	Shula-i-Teg	Cawnpore,	Ditto	" Ditto	... Tassewar Hussain	... " 27th	100
83	Takleef	Moradabad	Ditto	" Ditto	... Muhammad Ibrā- him.	... March 1st	175
84	Tibyatu-l-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	" Ditto	... Rāhat Ali Khan	... Feb. 23rd	90
85	Victoria Paper	Sialkot ...	Ditto	" Bi-monthly, Daily	... Muhammad Ali	... " 27th	110
86	Vrit Dhara	Dhaka	Marathi	" Gyan Chand	... " 20th to 26th	... " 23rd to 1st March respectively.	900
87	Wazir-i-A'm	Ghazipur,	Urdu	" Weekly Ditto	" Hari Bhiskar	... " 23rd	135
					" Sirje-i-dia Ahmed,	... " 25th	250

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
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The 6th March, 1888.

( 701 )

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 103 | 104 | 105 | 106 | 107 | 108 | 109 | 110 | 111 | 112 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 116 | 117 | 118 | 119 | 120 | 121 | 122 | 123 | 124 | 125 | 126 | 127 | 128 | 129 | 130 | 131 | 132 | 133 | 134 | 135 | 136 | 137 | 138 | 139 | 140 | 141 | 142 | 143 | 144 | 145 | 146 | 147 | 148 | 149 | 150 | 151 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 155 | 156 | 157 | 158 | 159 | 160 | 161 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 165 | 166 | 167 | 168 | 169 | 170 | 171 | 172 | 173 | 174 | 175 | 176 | 177 | 178 | 179 | 180 | 181 | 182 | 183 | 184 | 185 | 186 | 187 | 188 | 189 | 190 | 191 | 192 | 193 | 194 | 195 | 196 | 197 | 198 | 199 | 200 | 201 | 202 | 203 | 204 | 205 | 206 | 207 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 211 | 212 | 213 | 214 | 215 | 216 | 217 | 218 | 219 | 220 | 221 | 222 | 223 | 224 | 225 | 226 | 227 | 228 | 229 | 230 | 231 | 232 | 233 | 234 | 235 | 236 | 237 | 238 | 239 | 240 | 241 | 242 | 243 | 244 | 245 | 246 | 247 | 248 | 249 | 250 | 251 | 252 | 253 | 254 | 255 | 256 | 257 | 258 | 259 | 260 | 261 | 262 | 263 | 264 | 265 | 266 | 267 | 268 | 269 | 270 | 271 | 272 | 273 | 274 | 275 | 276 | 277 | 278 | 279 | 280 | 281 | 282 | 283 | 284 | 285 | 286 | 287 | 288 | 289 | 290 | 291 | 292 | 293 | 294 | 295 | 296 | 297 | 298 | 299 | 300 | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 310 | 311 | 312 | 313 | 314 | 315 | 316 | 317 | 318 | 319 | 320 | 321 | 322 | 323 | 324 | 325 | 326 | 327 | 328 | 329 | 330 | 331 | 332 | 333 | 334 | 335 | 336 | 337 | 338 | 339 | 340 | 341 | 342 | 343 | 344 | 345 | 346 | 347 | 348 | 349 | 350 | 351 | 352 | 353 | 354 | 355 | 356 | 357 | 358 | 359 | 360 | 361 | 362 | 363 | 364 | 365 | 366 | 367 | 368 | 369 | 370 | 371 | 372 | 373 | 374 | 375 | 376 | 377 | 378 | 379 | 380 | 381 | 382 | 383 | 384 | 385 | 386 | 387 | 388 | 389 | 390 | 391 | 392 | 393 | 394 | 395 | 396 | 397 | 398 | 399 | 400 | 401 | 402 | 403 | 404 | 405 | 406 | 407 | 408 | 409 | 410 | 411 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 415 | 416 | 417 | 418 | 419 | 420 | 421 | 422 | 423 | 424 | 425 | 426 | 427 | 428 | 429 | 430 | 431 | 432 | 433 | 434 | 435 | 436 | 437 | 438 | 439 | 440 | 441 | 442 | 443 | 444 | 445 | 446 | 447 | 448 | 449 | 450 | 451 | 452 | 453 | 454 | 455 | 456 | 457 | 458 | 459 | 460 | 461 | 462 | 463 | 464 | 465 | 466 | 467 | 468 | 469 | 470 | 471 | 472 | 473 | 474 | 475 | 476 | 477 | 478 | 479 | 480 | 481 | 482 | 483 | 484 | 485 | 486 | 487 | 488 | 489 | 490 | 491 | 492 | 493 | 494 | 495 | 496 | 497 | 498 | 499 | 500 | 501 | 502 | 503 | 504 | 505 | 506 | 507 | 508 | 509 | 510 | 511 | 512 | 513 | 514 | 515 | 516 | 517 | 518 | 519 | 520 | 521 | 522 | 523 | 524 | 525 | 526 | 527 | 528 | 529 | 530 | 531 | 532 | 533 | 534 | 535 | 536 | 537 | 538 | 539 | 540 | 541 | 542 | 543 | 544 | 545 | 546 | 547 | 548 | 549 | 550 | 551 | 552 | 553 | 554 | 555 | 556 | 557 | 558 | 559 | 560 | 561 | 562 | 563 | 564 | 565 | 566 | 567 | 568 | 569 | 570 | 571 | 572 | 573 | 574 | 575 | 576 | 577 | 578 | 579 | 580 | 581 | 582 | 583 | 584 | 585 | 586 | 587 | 588 | 589 | 590 | 591 | 592 | 593 | 594 | 595 | 596 | 597 | 598 | 599 | 600 | 601 | 602 | 603 | 604 | 605 | 606 | 607 | 608 | 609 | 610 | 611 | 612 | 613 | 614 | 615 | 616 | 617 | 618 | 619 | 620 | 621 | 622 | 623 | 624 | 625 | 626 | 627 | 628 | 629 | 630 | 631 | 632 | 633 | 634 | 635 | 636 | 637 | 638 | 639 | 640 | 641 | 642 | 643 | 644 | 645 | 646 | 647 | 648 | 649 | 650 | 651 | 652 | 653 | 654 | 655 | 656 | 657 | 658 | 659 | 660 | 661 | 662 | 663 | 664 | 665 | 666 | 667 | 668 | 669 | 670 | 671 | 672 | 673 | 674 | 675 | 676 | 677 | 678 | 679 | 680 | 681 | 682 | 683 | 684 | 685 | 686 | 687 | 688 | 689 | 690 | 691 | 692 | 693 | 694 | 695 | 696 | 697 | 698 | 699 | 700 | 701 | 702 | 703 | 704 | 705 | 706 | 707 | 708 | 709 | 710 | 711 | 712 | 713 | 714 | 715 | 716 | 717 | 718 | 719 | 720 | 721 | 722 | 723 | 724 | 725 | 726 | 727 | 728 | 729 | 730 | 731 | 732 | 733 | 734 | 735 | 736 | 737 | 738 | 739 | 740 | 741 | 742 | 743 | 744 | 745 | 746 | 747 | 748 | 749 | 750 | 751 | 752 | 753 | 754 | 755 | 756 | 757 | 758 | 759 | 760 | 761 | 762 | 763 | 764 | 765 | 766 | 767 | 768 | 769 | 770 | 771 | 772 | 773 | 774 | 775 | 776 | 777 | 778 | 779 | 780 | 781 | 782 | 783 | 784 | 785 | 786 | 787 | 788 | 789 | 790 | 791 | 792 | 793 | 794 | 795 | 796 | 797 | 798 | 799 | 800 | 801 | 802 | 803 | 804 | 805 | 806 | 807 | 808 | 809 | 8010 | 8011 | 8012 | 8013 | 8014 | 8015 | 8016 | 8017 | 8018 | 8019 | 8020 | 8021 | 8022 | 8023 | 8024 | 8025 | 8026 | 8027 | 8028 | 8029 | 8030 | 8031 | 8032 | 8033 | 8034 | 8035 | 8036 | 8037 | 8038 | 8039 | 8030 | 8031 | 8032 | 8033 | 8034 | 8035 | 8036 | 8037 | 8038 | 8039 | 8040 | 8041 | 8042 | 8043 | 8044 | 8045 | 8046 | 8047 | 8048 | 8049 | 8040 | 8041 | 8042 | 8043 | 8044 | 8045 | 8046 | 8047 | 8048 | 8049 | 8050 | 8051 | 8052 | 8053 | 8054 | 8055 | 8056 | 8057 | 8058 | 8059 | 8050 | 8051 | 8052 | 8053 | 8054 | 8055 | 8056 | 8057 | 8058 | 8059 | 8060 | 8061 | 8062 | 8063 | 8064 | 8065 | 8066 | 8067 | 8068 | 8069 | 8060 | 8061 | 8062 | 8063 | 8064 | 8065 | 8066 | 8067 | 8068 | 8069 | 8070 | 8071 | 8072 | 8073 | 8074 | 8075 | 8076 | 8077 | 8078 | 8079 | 8070 | 8071 | 8072 | 8073 | 8074 | 8075 | 8076 | 8077 | 8078 | 8079 | 8080 | 8081 | 8082 | 8083 | 8084 | 8085 | 8086 | 8087 | 8088 | 8089 | 8080 | 8081 | 8082 | 8083 | 8084 | 8085 | 8086 | 8087 | 8088 | 8089 | 8090 | 8091 | 8092 | 8093 | 8094 | 8095 | 8096 | 8097 | 8098 | 8099 | 8090 | 8091 | 8092 | 8093 | 8094 | 8095 | 8096 | 8097 | 8098 | 8099 | 80100 | 80101 | 80102 | 80103 | 80104 | 80105 | 80106 | 80107 | 80108 | 80109 | 80100 | 80101 | 80102 | 80103 | 80104 | 80105 | 80106 | 80107 | 80108 | 80109 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 | 80117 | 80118 | 80119 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 | 80117 | 80118 | 80119 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 | 80117 | 80118 | 80119 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 | 80117 | 80118 | 80119 | 80110 | 80111 | 80112 | 80113 | 80114 | 80115 | 80116 |<th
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**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS.**

**INDEX.**

PAGE.

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The pay of the native High Court Judges ...	...	...	199
Educated natives and the public service ...	...	...	200
The treatment of native convicts, belonging to higher classes, in jails,			200
The Salvation Army at Bombay ..	...	...	201
The want of female Doctors in India ...	...	...	201
The acquittal of a European who killed a native at Satara			201
The poverty of agricultural classes in the Panjab ...	...	...	202
The poverty of agricultural classes	...	...	202
The unsatisfactory condition of landlords and cultivators in Oudh,			202
The middle school examination, Panjab ...	...	...	203
Child-marriage among the Hindús ...	...	...	203
Hindi and the Civil Service Examination ...			204
The increase of crime and the police in the Panjab ...	...	...	204
The proposed sale of Government Press at Allahabad to the proprietors of the <i>Pioneer</i> Press ...	...	...	204
The release of the Wahabi prisoners ...	...	...	205
The extension of the Viceroy's term of office	...	...	205
The extension of the Viceroy's term of office and the Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill ...	...	...	206

**LEGISLATION.**

The Native Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill ...	...	...	206
Ditto ditto ...	...	...	207
Ditto ditto ...	...	...	208
Ditto ditto ..	...	...	209
Ditto ditto ..	...	...	210

**LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.**

The Ripon Hospital	...	...	211
Ditto	...	...	211
The Voice of India, ...	...	...	211
Ditto	...	...	212
The demolition of houses at Lucknow	...	...	212
Improper auctions held at Lahore	...	...	213

